



# 2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT



SOUTH JORDAN  
UTAH

South Jordan City  
Water Division  
10996 S. Redwood Road  
South Jordan City, UT 84095

**Water Customer**  
**South Jordan City, UT 84095**

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To the citizens of South Jordan City:

One of the major purposes of government is to do collectively what we cannot do individually. One major example of this exercise is in the provision of drinking water. How often do you think about tap water? If you are like most, the chances are that it is not often. Yet tap water delivers so many things that no other water can deliver. It delivers public health; it delivers fire protection; it delivers economic development; and it delivers quality of life.

South Jordan City is proud of its ability to provide a clean, safe and dependable water supply to all of our end users. South Jordan has been proactive in maintaining and expanding our water system to ensure the protections and benefits afforded by a state of the art drinking water conveyance system. We work hand in hand with the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, our wholesale supplier, to ensure water capacity now and in the future.

Every day, tens of thousands of people in South Jordan City turn on their faucets, but give little thought to the water that streams out. How does water move from its initial source through the treatment process and ultimately to our taps? And who are the skilled men and women responsible for bringing us our drinking water and what exactly do they do? Because of the efforts of your local government, South Jordan City, you don't have to think about it. You just need to know it will be there when the tap is turned on. But just in case you are a bit curious, take a moment and read the information enclosed herein and know that you're city staff will continue to work as a team to earn your confidence in the drinking water we supply to your homes and businesses. When you need us, we will be there.

Sincerely,

Ricky A. Horst  
City Manager



South Jordan City Water Division - May 2007  
(Oquirrh Lake, Daybreak Subdivision)

## Quality Service - Quality Water

The Water Division is dedicated to providing safe, clean drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires all water suppliers to provide important information about the water quality to their customers on an annual basis.

This Annual Water Quality Report gives us the opportunity to inform you that the South Jordan City Water System met and exceeded all federal and state requirements for the monitoring period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006. If you have any questions about the water quality please contact us at 253-5230 or visit the city's website at <http://www.sjc.utah.gov>.

We are committed to providing safe, clean water by remaining current and in compliance with all state and federal rules for water quality and distribution. The Water Division strives to better our community through prompt, reliable, knowledgeable service.

It is our goal to continue providing small town, personal service even as our city continues to grow. Quality service doesn't change, it only gets better, and that is our commitment to you.



# Questions & Answers

Having the ability to turn on a faucet and have water is rarely given much thought, but here are some frequently asked questions:

**Q - Where does our water come from?**

A - South Jordan purchases all of the culinary water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD).

**Q - What is the hardness of the water?**

A - The water has a total hardness range from 7-10 grains per gallon and is considered "hard".

**Q - Is there fluoride in the water?**

A - Yes. JVWCD has been fluoridating the water since October 2003, as required by the Salt Lake Valley Health Department.

**Q - How can I find out how much of a specific chemical is in the water, (ie., copper, lead, fluoride etc.)?**

A - This report contains a chart of all the chemicals monitored. If something is not on the list you can contact the Water Division at 253-5230.

**Q - How can I get better water pressure to my sprinkler system?**

A - The water system is carefully designed to supply each area with adequate water pressure. If your sprinkler system is built for 40 psi it should have enough pressure. Otherwise, consider evaluating how simple modifications of your sprinkler zones could help.



## Did You Know

Every month the Water Division takes 50 routine water samples from 50 different locations throughout the city. They are sent to a lab where the water is analyzed for bacteria.

The number of routine samples taken every month is determined by our population. As the city grows, so does the number of samples that are taken each month. This ensures the water is safe in all areas of the system.

In addition to the routine sampling, each new water line is chlorinated and tested for bacteria before it becomes part of the water system.

The bacteria results are closely monitored by the Water Division and the state. Our water system had no water quality violations in 2006.

## Health Advisory

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



# 2006 Water Sample Results

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	AMOUNT DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	YEAR SAMPLED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	CFU/100ml	0	Not greater than 5% of all monthly samples.	2006	Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.05	NTU	TT	5.0	2006	Soil runoff.
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Alpha Emitters	N	3.9	pCi/L	NE	15	2006	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta Emitters*	N	2.5	pCi/L	NE	50	2006	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	N	.4	pCi/L	NE	5	2006	Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>*Beta Particles: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.</i>							
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Arsenic	N	0.0013	mg/L	0	0.010	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	0.08	mg/L	2	2	2006	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	0.08	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	N	0.9	mg/L	4	4	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	N	0.009	mg/L	0	AL=.015	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (inorganic)	N	0.00004	mg/L	0.002	0.002	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate & Nitrite (nitrogen)	N	1.84	mg/L	10	10	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Selenium	N	0.0021	mg/L	0.05	0.05	2006	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	N	10	mg/L	NE	NE	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	29	mg/L	NE	1000	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	201	mg/L	NE	2000	2006	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	30.2	ug/L	NE	80	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

## DEFINITIONS

**AL** – Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**NE** – None Established

**ND** – Not Detected

**MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are

set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

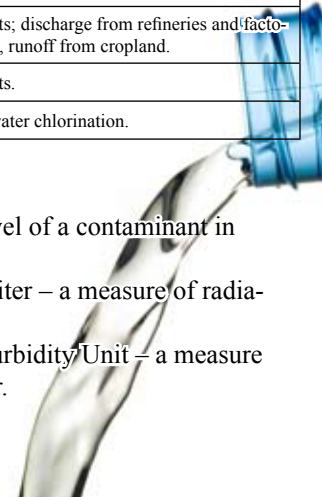
**TT** – Treatment Technique, or a required process

intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**pCi/L** – Picocuries Per Liter – a measure of radiation.

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – a measure of cloudiness of the water.

**PPM** – Parts Per Million



# Water Works



To promote the consistent delivery of quality water, the Water Division focuses daily operations in several areas:

**Resident Requests** - The water crew responds to resident requests daily, from missing water meter lids to leaking fire hydrants. We will follow up on all request.

**Backflow Prevention** - Residential, commercial and city inspections are conducted on all water connections to protect or eliminate all cross-connections and hazards to the water.

## Did You Know

There are over 250 miles of culinary water lines connected to 2,400 fire hydrants, ~13,600 water meters, and 5 water storage tanks in the city.

**New Construction** - The crew installs new residential water meters and inspects newly constructed buildings for compliance with state and city codes. We work closely with contractors and construction crews to fulfill required testing and inspect all new lines and tanks before they are put into service.

**Maintenance** - The water crew maintains and repairs water lines, fire hydrants, valves and services; responds to emergency leaks, flooding and after-hour issues. We also take routine water samples to meet state requirements and monitor water quality.

**Distribution** - We monitor water pressures throughout the city, adjusting flow and pressure levels to sustain adequate pressure in all areas. We monitor and maintain the water storage tanks, tracking flows, levels and pressures through a remote computer system called SCADA.

**Dedicated Inspector** - Our inspector works closely with infrastructure and development projects to ensure compliance with city standards. He also performs safety monitoring on job sites to promote workplace safety.



# Backflow Prevention

Maintaining a Backflow Prevention Program is essential to maintaining and protecting water quality. An inspector from the Water Division will be visiting homes during the next year to verify the safety of your sprinkler system connections.



Backflow incidents can seriously affect the quality and safety of the drinking water. Backflow is the reverse flow of contaminated water or other substances from a user's water system back into the public drinking water system. Backflow can occur if your plumbing system is physically connected (also called a cross connection) to anything other than culinary water. Common examples include landscape sprinkling systems and garden hoses.



Backflow prevention assemblies provide the public water system with protection against contamination or pollution. Every sprinkler irrigation system that utilizes culinary (drinking) water is required by the state plumbing code and the city municipal code to be protected by a backflow preventer.

All sprinkler irrigation systems that are designed to use both the secondary (canal) and culinary water are also required to have a physical disconnect, swing joint connection. The swing joint connection makes it impossible for the culinary and secondary water to be used or connected at the same time.

A pamphlet will be left at your home at the time of inspection detailing the level of compliance and any corrective measure that may need to be taken. For more information or to schedule an inspection please contact the Water Division at 253-5230.



# Conservation

Utah is the second driest state in the nation, and uses the second most water annually. On average, in South Jordan, we use 208 gallons of water per person per day totaling approximately 9.6 million gallons of water every day. Outdoor watering comprises 60-70% of all drinking water usage. The following indoor and outdoor conservation tips can help lower your water bill and help save Utah's water resources.

## Indoor Tips

1. *Shut faucets off.* Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and shave.
2. *Check toilets for leaks.* A leaking toilet can use as much as 100 gallons of water per day. To check your toilet simply add a little food coloring into the tank and if it appears in the bowl you have a leak that needs to be fixed.
3. *Install low flow shower heads.* New low flow shower heads only use 2.5 gallons of water a minute and still provide the pressure needed for a good shower.
4. *Fix leaking faucets and pipes.* Even a small drip can use as much as 50 gallons of water a day.



## Outdoor Tips

1. *Water longer.* Watering less frequently for longer durations will allow the water to penetrate better and promote good root growth. An example would be every three days for 20 minutes instead of every day.
2. *Check sprinklers.* Make sure the sprinklers aren't wasting water by watering the driveway, sidewalk or road. If water runs from the grass onto the sidewalk you are overwatering.
3. *Use a mulcher lawn mower.* Grass clippings help retain soil moisture so you don't have to water as often.
4. *Plant native and low.* Water use plants. Using plants adapted to the local climate and soil conditions will keep your landscaping full and reduce water usage.

## City Phone Numbers

City Hall	254-3742	Public Works	253-5230	Parks & Recreation	254-3048
Utility Billing	254-3742	Water Division	253-5230	Reservations	253-5230
Code Enforcement	254-3742	Streets Division	253-5230	Maintenance	254-3048
Municipal Court	254-6381	Storm Drains Division	253-5230	Aquatic & Fitness Center	253-5230
After Hours Dispatch	840-4000	Sanitation	253-5230	Emergency	911

## Did You Know

On average South Jordan City uses 9.6 million gallons of drinking water a day. Which is about 208 gallons of water per person.

## Free Water Check Program



A Water Check is a series of tests on a sprinkler system to determine how much water it puts out, how fast it is absorbed by the soil, and how evenly it distributes to your lawn. An intern from Utah State University will also check soil type, root depth and sprinkler pressure. The entire process takes about one hour and you will be left with a customized watering schedule and recommendations for improving your system.

For homes built prior to 1992, you can also receive a free Indoor Water-Saving Kit that includes a toilet tank displacement bag, a low flow showerhead, 2 faucet aerators and dye tablets to detect toilet leaks.

The Water Check Program is a free service and is offered from May to September. To schedule an appointment call 1-877-3420 or sign up online at [www.slowtheflow.org](http://www.slowtheflow.org).



<http://www.sjc.utah.gov>